SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1888.

### Passed.

The main plank of the Democratic platform is offered to the country in its final form by the passage of the MILLS bill through the House of Representatives.

It has been amended considerably, but the Illustration of its pivotal idea remains in the clause for free wool. Nothing occurred in the course of its various minor transformations to show that the bill in its main purpose could not justly be described on the day of its passage by the incisive dialogue which took place in the House of Representatives at the close of the debate, before amendments were in order:

Mr. McCowas (Maryland)-" Has any friend of this bill In this debate attered one sentence in favor of the erican tariff system, which discriminates in favor of the home producer and laborer?"

Mr. Hooken (Mississippi)—" No; there was no one, and you will not find any Democrat to utter one."

There will have to be a tremendous materialization and vivification of the spirit of Democracy to support the specific gravity of a platform such as that. At this time negations don't count. To deny that one is a free trader is not sufficient. With the prospect that within twenty years free 'trade or protection, of a positive and undeniable sort, must be the national policy, statesmen who are not for protection now are "agin" it. And humbug won't work upon this point.

The sooner the Old Roman brings here his biggest and reddest bandanna, and fires arew the heart of the Democracy the better!

## One Hundred and Seven Days More.

Our esteemed literary and philosophical contemporary of Boston, the Evening Transcript, observes that "tariff essays have become semewhat boresome." This is true. No flight of rhetoric can relieve the discussion of figures and details, the display of mercantile statistics, and the exposition of market fluctuations from the charge of being tedious. Not even the eloquence of Wattenson, the wit of REED, the fine fancy of BRECKINRIDGE, or the maniy impetuesity of McKinkey can give any high charm to a debate that is essentially dry and pragmatical. However, it is here, and we must have it out. Time, thought, space, the lefty play of intellect, and the sweet sentiments of the heart must be bestowed freely and at full length upon the dull and monotonous theme. We are sorry, but it can't be helped. The game is begun and must be played to the end.

There is one consolation about it, how ever. It will not last to all eternity. The present agitation of the tariff, protection. internal taxes, free trade, free whiskey, and all that they imply, will come to a pause after the sixth day of November, and cannot be renewed again until Congress meets a month later. For the smallest mercles let us be truly thankful!

The Conditional and the Theoretical. Notwithstanding Mr. CLEVELAND'S emphatic declaration of war against the extraordinary and dangerous financial condition which confronts us, we find that a portion of the Democratic press refuse to accept the President's dictum and proposo to let the condition go to thunder and to devote their own energies and the public time to the furtherance and establishment of a theory.

Among the noticeable adopters of Mr CLEVELAND'S WAT CTY, a consistent representative of the Conditional Press, as we will call it, is the Chicago Herald, always an advocate and promoter of the President's renomination and of his fortunes generally. That faithful journal says this:

"Tax Sur is doing effective work in showing that the Mills bill will raise the taxes on many articles. The trouble with the Mills bill is that it will not reduce tax-

To make the matter clear to theorists of all sorts, it is evident that by taxes our contemporary means revenue. The moderate handful of the national surplus which Mr. MILLS first lifted, with the intention of handing it over either to the American people to the British manufacturers, has been slipping steadily through his fingers back into the Treasury, leaving the condition very much as it was before.

On the other hand, the Theoretical Press which goes in for theory in preference to fighting with the President, can have no more creditable representative than the St. Louis Republic. From disappointment at seeing so many promised outlets for the surplus dammed up again, the Republic has not a tear: but it is strong on theory:

. The Hon. Rooks Q. Mills is showing all the qualities when introduced: a bill for cheaper clothing and freer raw moterial."

So the culmination of the President's campalm against the \$150,000,000 of surplus is. with the approval of a journal of unqualified admiration for him, simply "a bill for cheaper clothing and freer raw materials." And that is the whole net result of seven months' incubation! Of the removal of the surplus, nothing! Of talk, and talk for the gake of mere politics, an infinite deal! Theory rampant: Condition unchanged!

Owing to Mr. RANDALL'S illness, he will be unable to attend the meetings of the House for some time to come, but his efficient and patriotic plan for reducing the national revenue is still at the service of Congress at any time.

Forster's Irish Administration. We are indebted to the Pall Mall Gazette for long extracts from the lately published life of W. E. FORSTER, who, as all our readers know, was Secretary for Ireland from May, 1880, to May, 1882. These extracts justify the bitterness with which Mr. FORSTER'S Irish administration is remembered by its victims, and they explain Mr. GLADSTONE'S conviction that coercion is a blunder. They place, too, in the strongest light the amazing inconsistency of Messrs. BRIGHT and CHAM-BERLAIN, who drove Mr. FORSTER out of office, as well as the brutal cynicism of the Tories who applaud Mr. BALFOUR for resorting to the same vindictive measures

which they formerly condemned. In view of what Mr. Forsten did afterward, the good intentions with which he seems to have entered on the government of Ireland have naturally been forgotten. It is true, nevertheless, that the Compensation for Disturbance bill, which, had it be come a law, might have averted most of the suffering and trouble of the subsequent eight years, found in him a supporter hardly less energetic than Mr. PARNELL himself. When the House of Lords threw out that palliative measure, Mr. FORSTER, according to his biography, was disposed to resign, and he had cause afterward to wish that he had done so. From that hour the Ir'sh Secretary and Mr. Pau-NELL parted company; the latter to seek in the Land League againtien a substitute for the restraints upon eviction which Parliament refused, the former to uphold by powers of oppression, which he himself described as

those of a czar, the very evictions which he had pronounced iniquitous.

The futility of coercion, considered as remedy for troubles caused by veritable grievances, has never been so memorably demonstrated as it was under the Forster administration. In the single month of September, 1881, although more than 200 sus pects were in prison, 416 agrarian crimes were reported, against 245 during the first three months of the preceding year. Evidently, the more unsparingly Mr. Fors-TER's policy of rigor was applied, the more deplorable became the condition of Ireland; the vaunted "resources of civilization" a state of savagery. This became

were rapidly reducing the country to patent to the Secretary's colleagues by the spring of 1882, that the Kilmainham negotiations were entered on, with the result that Mr. PARNELL and many of his fellow suspeets were released. Mr. Forsten's resignaion followed, and it is now undisputed that but for the Phoenix Park murders, which were the belated and misdirected outcome of the FORSTER administration, the GLADSTONE Ministry would at that time have undertaken to govern Iroland on the entirely new principle of earning by the most liberal concessions the consent of the governed.

The letters printed in this biography furnish lecisive evidence with regard to the attitude of Mr. Forster's colleagues on Irish questions. Thus we learn that Mr. GLADSTONE iemurred to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, doubting if anything could justify it except the absolute necessity of proteeting life. Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN threatened to resign if Mr. FORSTER had his way in this particular. Again, in September, 1881, Mr. GLADSTONE expressed a wish to relax the coercive policy, and, in spite of Mr. Forsten's strennous objections, insisted upon liberating Father SHEERY. Another letter proves that the Prime Minister disapproved of the imprisonment of Messrs. PARNELL and SEXroy, which the Irish Secretary declared was indispensable. Finally, when the Coercion net was about to expire by limitation, Mr. GLADSTONE wrote to Mr. Forster that it must not be renewed. It is indeed asserted by the author of this biography that Mr. GLADSTONE subsequently withdrew his objection, but, at all events, his change of view never took the shape of formal approval. One of the last explicit directions which he gave to Mr. FORSTER before the latter's resignation was to draft a biil providing for the establishment of provincial councils in Ireland. This, curiously enough, seems to be the very measure which Mr. JOSEPH CHAMPERLAIN is now tardily

suggesting. The disclosures made in this blography, when compared with the subsequent history and positions of the persons concerned, do no harm to Mr. GLADSTONE. They show that his actual Irish programme is the product of prolonged experience and intellectual growth. But they do unquestionably leave in a lamentable quandary those Dissident Radicals who applaud Mr. BALFOUR for doing the very things which they would not tolerate in their Liberal colleague.

## Stick to Your Business!

Three correspondents ask us to advise them as to the wisdom of exchanging occupations now profitable for others that seem to them more to their taste and better adapted for the display of their genius.

A young man of New Jersey puts his case in this wise:

"I am 23 years of age, and am established in a paying business, but my ambition is to become an actor.

"Do you advise a young manto follow the path in
which his ambition lends him if it is possible to do sof And where could I apply to have my merit tested for what it is worth?"

A Brooklyn "Old Maid," as she describes herself, thus explains her own and her sister's situation, and expresses their common ambition as practical business women:

"By industry we have saved \$2,000, and we think there would be a better chance of investing out West than here. My sister is a first class milliner, and I un-derstand storekeeping, that being the business in which I have been engaged for some time past. Two years ago I invested \$500 in a stock of goods, and in those two years I have saved \$500, paid my rent, and supported myself. I feel quite well satisfied so far, but sometimes think I could do better out West. I am not afraid of hard work, as I now work fifteen hours a day."

The third letter is from a drummer, who writes "on the road," and in a mood of natural dissatisfaction with an employment which unquestionably has its seamy side:

"I am a young man of 25, tired of living in a handbag and sample case, and think it about time to settle down for good. I have saved about \$500. Now what would you advise me to do! Where should I go to set tle, and what line should I get into t'

If our young friend who desires to be an actor is now in a "paying business," he is where only a very few actors are, and he would have no difficulty in finding scores of them to exchange places with him. They would be glad enough to give him what is left of their histrionic ambition and such histrionic opportunities as they possess, and take his hard cash in return.

What reason has he for supposing that he can succeed as an actor? Ambition to become one is no reason. A very large share of the young men who go to the theatre probably have the same ambition. They would like to bring the house down with their genius and get rich and famous by the process, just as other young men burn with the desire to become great orators like CHAUNCEY DEPEW OF JOHN R. FELLOWS OF BOURKE COCKRAN. But wanting to do a thing is no sign that you can do it. What you can do, young friend, has been demonstrated by your success in getting into a paying business at so early an age as twentythree; and it is a fortune so rare that there can be no doubt that the star of your destiny points right there and nowhere else.

As to finding a place where your merit would be "tested for what it is worth," we can only suggest the stage door of any reputable theatre. You might get on as a super at the wages of an errand boy, and, it you proved successful in that capacity, you might, in the course of five or ten years or so, have a chance of displaying your genius by speaking a few words. But that would be extraordinary luck; and therefore we say, stick to your paying business!

The Brooklyn sisters who have saved \$2,000 out of the profits of their business have done remarkably well, but with all their eleverness it would be far easier to lose the money than it was to make it. Of course there are chances of doing better at the West or elsewhere, but the trouble is to find them; and when you have found them, how do you know that you would have the sagacity to improve them, or to discriminate between

the good and the bad chances? We hear of men and women who have made great fortunes in the speculative land booms during recent years in Western communities. A lot bought at \$500 one year is sold the next at \$5,000, or it may be \$50,000; but the experience very often, if not commonly, is that the third year all you have is the lot itself. When you sell a thing, the price at which you sell it is not of much nocount unless you get the money; and the when their too good luck weakened he could higher the price the more may be the uncertainty about that. The man who promised to pay \$5,000 or \$50,000 for the \$500 lot may not be able to keep his promise, for the very

reason that he was so liberal in promising. The lot, therefore, comes back to you as the substantial part of the transaction, and you are where you began, except that the explosion of the boom may have shattered the wealth of the community, so that there will be no one left to pay you even \$500 for it.

Such experiences have not been unknown in regions where the land boom has been most inflated. The truth is, Brooklyn sisters, that you can't increase the interes on money without increasing the risk, and the risk multiplies enormously as you get far beyond the ordinary rate of interest.

You are doing capitally, and so we say, stick to your business !

The case of the drummer is undoubtedly one that appeals to the sympathies. Travelling about with a sample case and drumming up custom is trying to a sensitive nature But in the rough and tumble of life sensitiveness, which commonly is only an expression of vanity and self-consciousness, must be rubbed off, if you expect success. And a drummer has compensation for his trials in the store of knowledge of human nature he accumulates, and, in a business way, his wide acquaintance is of a great advantage to him as a stepping stone to something higher. The practice of sending out drummers from mercantile and manufacturing houses has been pursued of recent years only, and yet in that short time it has been the school from which many rich and successful merchants have been graduated. With \$500 saved up at twenty-five, our correspondent has the beginning of what may become a great fortune. It is the first \$500 that it is most important, if not most difficult, to get as a nest egg. Go on accumulating money and experience by sticking to your business, and before many years, if you are sober and diligent and capable of succeeding anywhere, you may be sending out drummers of your own.

## English as She is Wrote in Barcelona.

For many weeks past life has been made more cheerful for us, and therefore better worth living, by the regular perusal of our esteemed contemporary, Le Trait d'Union et Moniteur de l'Exposition Universelle de Bar celone. Except the name of this estimable and welcome journal, everything about it is condensed, succinct, and businesslike. Its columns fairly smile with universal brotherhood and professional amity; and we beg leave, once for all, to offer our appreciative acknowledgment of its repeated assurance of distinguished consideration for America and American journalists generally.

A world's exhibition of considerable mag nitude is now in progress in Barcelona. The Trait d'Union, &c., ordinarily published in the French language for the benefit of the French-speaking population of Barcelona, has conceived the happy idea of printing its exposition news in four languages, in compliment to the Italian German, English and American visitors to what it calls "the Industrious City" of Spain.

We read the English column weekly with undiminishing delight. The humorous emotions inspired by the English of our amiable contemporary are of the finer sort. Much more dagrant violations of our rules of syntax and construction, and a far more imperfect comprehension of the exact meaning of our words, are not difficult to find in contem porary English literature of Continental manufacture. But this writer knows just enough of the language to believe that he has mastered all its refinements; and he proceeds in friendly good faith, and with delicious unconsciousness, to produce results that are very pleasing.

Here, for example, is the Trait d'Union et Monitour's English description of a special celebration at the Exposition grounds on

St. John's eve: "On last Saturday, the Administration of the Exhibition offered to the public a splendid nonturnal feast. At nine of clock throughd already an enormous multitude at the doors of the Park. People crushed actually one another to enter sooner. The programm of the feast was toost alluring: Mr Romanano's choral society accompanied by the fown-music, sang the best pieces of their repertory. The Park was entirely illuminated the various installations placed in the gardens shone with spleudour: the magic fountain called thousands of speciators. At last, at eleven o' clock, in order to crown the feast in a worthy way, a magnificent fire work filled the by standers with admiration and delight: there were fired uninterruptedly a vast number of crackers: swar and Bengal-tires followed rapidly each other; it was a true revel of colours. We must presently say that the executive Council had made the most and had forgotten nothing to adorn this charming feast with greatest spiendour. The folk of Barcelona and the strangers, who are visiting our town and our Exhibition, went hastily and merrily, corresponding most willingly to the promising call, and fill at thest late nocturnal hours, the Park was full of animation. The russian mountains were taken by storm, there was not one free chalf, not one free table to be found to the numerous resting places established in the Exhibition: Mr. Magrin's new Jinin rooms (restaurant), who solemnized his splendld hotel's inauguration built in front of the palace of Fine Arta. shw his halls filled with an elegant throng, who wanted but amusement and was truly amused. Let us say a last that order has been not troubled for one single mo ment: it is but true to affirm that everything had been carefully forethought. We think that the Administra tion, having experienced such an immense success, wil allow us very often as charming nocturnal feasts in the grounds of the Park, which is one of the fluest marvels

of Barcelona." Isn't this charming? It is good enough English to make the worthy Belgian gentleman who ran the literary bureau of the Brussels Exposition turn green. No wonder a French philosopher and philoglot now so journing in Barcelona, who says he has occupied himself for more than twenty-five years with the living languages, writes in the same number of the Trait d'Union, &c., expressing the opinion that the world has no immediate need of Volapük.

They Should Let Up on the Old Man. We regret to see that the moment in which the Chicago base ball nine dropped from the first place to the second in the League contest was the signal for the entire local press to seize their journalistic ball bats and crack at the head of Capt. Anson, with the apparent willingness to slug him, not out of the box, where he never goes, but off the ball field entirely. He, the "Old Man" of the arena. not in years, but in professional rank, was jumped on by all the Chicago feet together. any one of which is notoriously fit to lay a man out, single soled.

We say out on the Chicago temper, and shame on the Chicago foot! After such an act we are prepared to believe each and every tale of it we've heard.

Jumping on a man chiefly because he is down is a low sort of performance in more ways than one. It shows that the stories about Chicago being hoggish are true. Percinity, indeed, pervades not only the trade but the temper of a people who instead of showing thankfulness for fortune past, kick because it won't keep on without end. The Chicago nine, which has been the means of thus showing up its home's true style, led the ball League from the start, not by the superiority of its players, but by the unequalled efforts of its captain and considerable luck. The old men of it are first rate and the young men are good, but by their individual play no one would place them at the top. It is the Old Man who put them there, and not sustain them alone, and they sank.

It is not certain by any means but that Capt. Anson will succeed in pulling his nine out at the head after all, but in any event,

for the sake of decency and justice, or, as the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND would say, for the sake of American decency and American justice, we protest against the way these Chicago papers behave. Let them be thankful for the fortune that never should have been theirs, instead of crying over its transfer to its rightful owners, and, it a licking is to be their fate, let them take it like a man, without trying to lick Capt. Anson.

# We Advertise a Great School.

The Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, is one of the most celebrated schools in New England. Parents in all parts of the country send their boys there to be fitted for college, and the work of preparation has always been so well done as to give the institution a very high reputation in educational circles,

Something more than a mercay local interest, therefore, attaches to the following paragraph in the Roston Herald:

"A recent case of discipling by the faculty of Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H., has caused considerable cism. Rurus Wallace Pecsuas, Jr., a student, called home to the bedside of a dying mother. No per mission was asked, as Principal Scort was out of town It is said that when Pausnam returned a day or two later he made a frank statement of the reasons for his absence. Soon after he was dismissed from the school by a vote of the faculty. Judge Proman then wrote Principal Scott, and the case was reconsidered, with a same result. The Principal wrote to the amazed Judge that 'the rule violated by Rurus is a rule of au preme importance to the welfare of the academy."

In the army there is some excuse for discipline in disregard of humane considerations, but we should say that a school whose faculty expels a student for absenting himself without leave, to visit his dying mother, is controlled too much by discipline and too little by common sense. The son who obeyed the dictates of his heart is far more worthy of respect than the school officers who have punished him with inordinate severity for his wholly excusable infraction of their rules. Expulsion from school is usually an injury to a young man, but wherever the facts of the case are known this lad cannot be injured by the act of the faculty of the Phillips Exeter Academy.

That act should be made as public as possible, however, in order that parents may be warned against sending their sons to a school which will expel any boy who dares to visit a dying parent without first obtain-"Honor thy father and thy ing leave. mother, as the Lord thy God bath commanded thee," is a lesson of holier sanction than any rule of school discipline; and we think American parents will be slow to send their children to an institution where boys are punished for too zealously heeding this commandment.

TO SAMUEL J. RANDALL and WILLIAM H. Sowden of Pennsylvania, to Archibald M. BLISS and TRUMAN A. MERRIMAN of New York, Democratic members of Congress

These brave and true men, believing in the doctrine of protection for American industry, not only refused to vote for the MILLS bill, but voted against it yesterday-all but RANDALL, who was too ill to be present.

It is a herote deed to stand up against your pasy; and the men who do it at the command of their convictions are worthy of the highest praise.

We were not many, we who stood Before the iron sleet that day; Yet many a gallant spirit would Give half his years if he but could Have been with us at Monterey.

That is a very strange story which we print this morning in the form of a letter from Albany. If we did not know that our corre spondent is usually well informed, we should not make room for his communication, because we should not believe it to be true. As it is, we believe that he must be mistaken. We cannot suppose that two men with such experience in affairs as Calvin S. Baict and WILLIAM H. MURTHA could be engaged in any deliberate attempt to oust Governor Hill from the place he occupies in the confidence and re gard of the Democratic party of New York. Still less can we believe that Col. Barcz takes the place he now holds with a treacherous purpose toward Governor Hills, or under any circumstances he could be led to betray Hill for the gratification of his friend Tom PLATT. Yet our correspondent flatly affirms that such intrigues are on foot, tainly look in that direction. If there really is such a combination against Governor Hills. the question of its success or failure becomes exceedingly interesting.

Now that the passage of the MILLS bill in the House has thrown tariff discussion into the hands of the Republicans, it must not be thought that the latter have an easy job ahead of them. Their majority in the Senate provides no margin for kickers, and they do not enjoy the great advantage of an Administration which stands ready to whip the unruly into line. The Republican leaders will do a lot of praying for the next few weeks.

The result of the new attempt that is to be nade this week to restrain the enthusiasm of BEN HARRISON will be looked for with interest. It is announced that the members of the Republican State Committee of Indiana have undertaken the duty of defending him from the friends who have been making ruinous draughts upon his time and ever since he was nominated. They have drawn up a programme for his guidance fixing the dates and hours in which he shall stand up to welcome visiting delegations, indulge in speechmaking, work up the boomers in their demonstrations, and erform all the other labors that seem to him to be required from a Presidential candidate. They have assigned two days in each week for these arduous labors, with the understanding hat he shall be free from them at other times.

The question now is whether Gen. HARRISON will accept the good offices of these friends and follow the rules that they have drawn up for his benefit. They desire that he shall make a decision before beginning the operations of this week, and warn him of the danger of again breaking down in case he persists in his past ways.

It would be unsafe to make any prediction concerning the campaign operations of BEN But the chances are ten to one that the Indiana Republican State Committee will soon give up its attempt to restrain his enthusiasm or his activity while he sits on the inxious seat of a Presidential candidate.

The revivalist HARRISON has given vent to his gratitude for THE SUN'S fair play in reporting his religious operations during the past week. All right, Brother HARRISON. Fair play s The Sun's motto, and we desire to uphold it at all times and in every case for the good of he whole community. Brother Hannson is certainly carrying on a remarkable work, and the people of New York desire his success in it in so far as it is good, true, beautiful, and beneficial. We have spoken freely of some of the features of Brother HARRISON'S revival, but he may continue in the assurance that no wrong will be done to it or to him by The Sun, which shines for all.

The British Admiralty has been aware for some time that hidden danger was lurking somewhere in the southern part of the Red sea. Two British steamers had a brief but bitter experience with the invisible enemy, and then they foundered, but, strange to say, their Captains were unable to tell within quite n number of miles where the trouble could be found. Last year three British men-of-war cruised around, one after the other, from shore to shore, only to report at last that their search was fruitless. In April of this year, however, another vessel stumbled upon the cause of

the damage. It was a little patch of coral, hardly twenty feet square, hidden under fifteen eet of water, while all around it the sea was about 180 feet deep. It was not long be-fore dynamite made trouble for that coral recf. and mariners are again able to traverse the Red Sea in tranquillity of mind.

Stay up and see the colinse to-night. It begins just before 11 o'clock, and at midpight the oon will be completely buried in the earth's shadow. The moon will probably not be enfirely invisible, however, but will appear dimiy lluminated with a dull, reddish light, which will reach it from the sun after having been refracted, or bent, around the edge the earth by our atmosphere. If it should happen that the whole rim of the earth as seen from the moon was covered with clouds at the time of the cellpse, then the moon would be invisible, as no light could be refracted to it through the cloud-laden atmosphere. In either case it will be worth everybody's while to lose little sleep in order to behold how promptly, beautifully, unswervingly, and majestically the ordinances of heaven are executed.

The chief managers of the Brotherhood of

Locomotive Engineers have undertaken to aid the legal authorities and promote the cause of justice by making a searching investigation of the charges against those members under arrest as dynamiters. They have the ability to render good service in this business, and it is to the interest of their powerful organization that they should do so. They must strive to obtain the truth in the case without fear or favor, without the desire to shield any guilty man, and with the determination to prevent wrong of any kind. The Brotherhood would not exist for a week if it gave any countenance to deeds of violence, or could be justly held responsible for criminal conspiracy. It has become evident, since the dynamite revelations were made in Chicago, that the sentiment of the whole body of the Brotherhood is in accord with that of Chief ARTHUR on the subject. and that the whole body is rendy to unite in alding to punish any man in its ranks who may trust that the investigation which Chief An-THUR Is now prosecuting will be the means of throwing light into the hidden quarters that are not easily penetrated by officers of the law.

Do the Mugwumps want to beat Groven CLEVELAND? If not, why are they so viperous against Governor Hill.? The Governor is stronger in the State than the President, as the lection returns of 1885 show. needs the help of the former, not the former the help of the latter. In fact, it is the opinion of probably a majority of the Democratic politicians of this State, some of them not friends of Mr. Hitt. that his nomination is indispense. ble If Mr. CLEVELAND is to carry New York.

This is an opinion in which the Republicans will be found to share. They know Governor HILL to be the most dangerous man to them and the most popular among the Democracy; and hence their continual petty warfare against him. But they want to beat Mr. CLEVELAND. Do the Mugwumps?

Queer birds, those Mugwumps-like geese

Brother Harrison, the Methodist revivalist, has scooped in hundreds of sinners during the past week, while battling for the redemption of Wall street. Several of the converts have enjoyed the "shock of glory;" some have grown hourse in shouting with joy, and others have given testimony that ravished the souls of its heavers. The hymns have been sung. the prayers have been made, and the sermons have been delivered with old-fashioned Methodist fervor rarely surpassed since the times of

JOHN WESLEY. It is a singular fact that though this revival. which has been fruitful within the past fortnight. was begun for the conversion of the sinners who do business under the shadow of Trinity steeple, we have not yet seen in the record of converts the name of a single speculator known in the financial operations of Wall street.

Mrs. HARRISON, wife of the Republican can-But she will never have a chance to paint the flowers red.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Among the objections to putting Gen. Fremont on the retired list of the army I have heard it frequently stated that an officer who retires from the army to go into business has no proper claim to be put upon the retired list, going into reasons which should justify Congress in recognizing in this way the services of Gen. Fremont, I think that the circumstances under which he withdrew from the army make his case an exceptional one.
In 1864 he had become the head of an im-

portant section of the Republican party which was strongly represented in the West and in New England. Upon entering on the political campaign against Mr. Lincoln, Gen. Fremont resigned his commission of Major-General in the regular army, because he thought it not right to hold a position in which he would of necessity endorse the attacks and criticisms which would be made, and were being made, upon the Commander-in-Chief of the army, his superior officer. He therefore resigned his commission, and became the nominee of the Cleveland Convention. As the Presidential campaign went on, it became evident that with two Republican candidates in the field Mr. Lincoln could not be elected, but that Gen. McChellan would. In this condition of the political field Mr. Lincoln held a council at Washington to consider the situation. Members on his Cabinet and leaders of the party were present with him, among them Sonator Chandler of Michigan. At this conference it was decided that Senator Chandler should be sent from it as a committee to Gen. Fremont to request and urgo him as a measure vital to the reclection of Mr. Lincoln to withdraw from his candidates, A meeting was accordingly held by Mr. Chandler with Gen. Fremont at the office of Mr. David Dudley Field. Mr. Field himself being present, Gen. Fremont took some days to consider the proposition, and at the end of a week the same parties met together in the same place, Gen. Fremont then informed Sencampaign against Mr. Lincoln, Gen. Fremont week the same parties met together in the week the same parties met together in the same place, Gen. Fremont then informed Senster Chandler that he had decided to withdraw from his candidacy, having himself also come to the belief that this step was necessary to the success of the party of which he had been the first standard bearer. He accordingly did so, and in consequence Mr. Lincoln was elected.

These are the circumstances under which Gen. Fremont resigned his commission as Major-General in the regular army, and I submit that they make his case a peculiar and exceptional one, and entitled to consideration although his reappointment to the army and retrement may not be strictly according to actual usage. It will be for our representatives to consider whether Gen. Fremont's action in making possible Mr. Lincoln's election, and thereby many years of good, hencat government and heatstier which Colored. and thereby many years of good, honest gov-ernment and legislation which followed is entitled to the recognition proposed by the Senate. Robert Bellyond. NEW YORK, July 21.

## Dan Dougherty Wants No Office.

Promithe Philadelphia Inquirer. "I don't care about political office," said Mr. Dougherty. "I wouldn't go to Congress if it paid me \$20,000 a year. I want to be as perfectly independent as I alway with ave been. I don't think I could enjoy that condition if I went to the national legislature, or, in fact, if I took any office." "Such nominations are not surgested everylay in the

week " put in the visitor. "I know it," was the reply; "but my ambition does not lie in that direction. There is too much worry and

anxiety connected with a political campaign to suit me -as a principal. While I feel a lively interest in mat ters political, and am an enthusiastic Democrat. I am too much in love with my profession to desert it. My practice here in New York is profitable, keeps me occupied, and I like it. Why should I give up a congenial and pleasant pursuit to take up the cares that a point candidacy and a political office would entail? No. 1 not a candidate for anything. It is gratifying to know that one's friends think enough of one to even sugges such an honor, but I would very much prefer that my name be dropped as far as office is concerned."

### Yes, at Buffalo, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will Presi-

dent Cleveland have a vote in the coming election Yours. J. M. L.

He Wants Abram Stevens Again. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Let us have

ther term. He's the best Mayoraky tim

We Think Not. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Kindly inform us if Levi P. Morton, the candidate for Vice-Pres dent on the Republican ticket, has a free trade record.

We understand that while in Congress he severated free trade measures.

Tildes Desocrats.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Continued Evidence of Administration Opaltien to the Renomination of Gov Hill-The Alternative they Contemplate ALBANY, July 20,-The instances thicken in this centre of State politics of the hostility of Administration leaders to the renomi nation of Gov. Hill. While the views of the

most determined of these are outwardly in

acquiescence, the argument against the re-

nomination is secretly made wherever it is pos-

sible that it may bear fruit. Two recent performances have emphasized the Administration purpose, the appointment of Calvin S, Brice as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee and of William H. Murtha as Chairman of the State Executive Committee. Brice's close business relations with Tom Platt are discussed among Administration men as a guarantee against any Republican combination by which Hill as a candidate would run ahead of the national ticket. Platt is a deadly personal enemy of Hill. and he would rather see his Presidential candidate defeated than Hill installed for three years more in the Governor's chair. Brice's nearness to him will be handy in case there is a chance in the crisis of the campaign of a sacrifice of Hill for Cleveland. The election of Murtha as Chairman of the State Committee by a majority of the Executive Committee, of whom Herrick, Maxwell, Weed, Doyle, Mitchell, and Meyer are all pronounced Administration men as against Hill, is looked upon as a decided Cleveland move. Each one of these gentlemen, it may be recalled, voted last spring against Flower for the National Committee.

Edward Murphy, Jr., Chairman of the State

Committee, is a staunch Hill man, but with Cleveland already the national nominee he is not ready to go into open opposition to any move that the Administration desires to make, where a positive antagonism to Hill is not avowed. His paper, the Troy Press, is the sprightliest advocate of the national ticket and of the Mills bill in this part of the State, but he is himself a strong advocate of Hill's renomination, not only on be false to the honorable and lawful principles grounds of personal preference, but also of exupon which the organization is founded. We pediency. Yet it was impossible for him not to see the meaning of Murtha's selection as Chairman by the six Administration men. It loosens Hill's hold on McLaughlin. Mr. Murphy has three other outsiders to appoint as alds on the Executive Committee, and is at present cogitating over the names. If he finds t feasible, he can by these appointments just balance the Executive Committee on the Hill question. As the name of Roswell P. Flower is generally first to suggest itself for such a position as this, it may be interesting to inquire why it has not already been prop But thereby also hangs a material part of the Administration project.

The argument most sedulously advanced by

the Administration men just now is the nomination of Flower himself for Governor. They say there isn't a Democrat in the State who would object to him. He is not only very popular, but very rich. By the failure of only one vote at Syracuse in 1882 he lost the very nomination for Governor which made Cleveland He always works hard for the party, and is of a character to affect the strong protection sentiment setting in against Cleveland. His speeches in Congress have been the strongest and most thorough on the financial questions that have appeared at any time. From this the Administration programme proceeds to depreciation of Hill's claims. They make the argument that at the close of this year he will have held the office of Governor flonger continuously than any other Democrat except John T. Hoffman since Marcy's time. Seymour held the Governorship for four years, but at different times, and Hoffman four years successively, and these were the only other cases of equal service in the office on the part of Democrats in fifty years. They claim Hill should therefore be content and allow the plum to go without disturbing the equanimity of the party.

They also say that he will not be of service in stemming the protection drift away from the party. His speech before the County Democracy made light of the protective theory, and what is wanted now is some one with a clearer view and more decided sentiments on that great principle. They also emphasize the idea that in his three and a half years of the Governorship, Hill has made many enemies as well as friends. and that no power could prevent the clashing of interests between Hill and Cleveland were both running. This is the quiet argument even while Tammany men here impart the information that Collector Magone himself has declared that Hill is to be the nominee, and that Lamont has significantly asserted that if Hill is beaten at the Convention, it will not be by any act of the Administration. A still hunt.

The cutter Yarana has won eleven first prizes.
Forty thousand copies of Daudet's L'immortel were sold in two days.

Forty rooms are used by the Emperor of Brazil and his suite in the hotel at Aix-les Bains.

Lawn tennis is said to be very popular about Paris by

the disciples of le high hit, who love to fireactocquer. Among the heaviest investors in thoroughbred yearlings this year were some Commissioners from the Argen-

There were forty five rehearsals of the "Meistersinger" and thirty seven of "Parsifal" for the Bayreuth festi val, which opened yesterday.

The Island of Foula, one of the Shetlanda is for sale

It is three miles long by two broad, and is famed for its rocky coasts and abundant wild fowl, and is one of the ots in Great Britain in which the Great Skua, a The cricket match this year between the Gentlemen and Players furnished the most extraordinary finish ever witnessed. The Gentlemen made 84 and 100 in their

had reached 72 in their second, having then six runs to win, with four wickets still to fall. The four wickets then fell without a run, and they lost by five runs.

The mouse pest to Australia is much worse than the rabbit pest. The climate is so soft that they have thrived enormously, and there is said to be "hardly a residence or store that is not pestered by the plague. In some places they are so thick that, in order to get the stock properly fed, men have to watch while they are eating their provender. The week before the Coolah races the vermin got into the boxes at the station, and actuall

ate the bandages off the horses' legs, while from every side come tales of crops devoured so rapidly that many fields have had to be abandoned, what was left not being worth reaping. . Botolph Without on Trinity Sunday, and the result of his visit was an expenditure account by the parish authorities of £159 164 9d. Among the item "Prayer and hymn books to order; renovating prayer book and bible, £15." "Four book markers, £15s." Violet cloth frontal, embroidered and fringed, 10 10s. 6d." "Ribbons and silk for ditto £1 0s. 11d." "Cup-board for ditto £4 15s." "Paid policeman for taking man into custody, 10s.; paid policeman for taking woman into custody, 2s. 6d." The bill was allowed in

## The Two Principles of Playing Lawn Tennis,

From the St. James's Gazette. It was not until Mr. Renshaw took the first osition that there was any question as to the correct method of playing lawn tennis. The great point of base line versus service line" has given rise to endless discussion, and even now it is not regarded as finally settled, although the finest players have shown that an dvantage is possessed by those who volley. Perhaps ladies as a rule will play best from the base line, but a member of the more active and less trammelled sex will generally find volleying the more successful game. The Mesers, Renshaw, when playing the double game, both stand near the service line, and good judges maintain that this is a better plan iban the old one by which both men stood on the base line and better than the practice, which is now common, of one partner volleying and the other playing back.

## A Pleasant Dinner Companion. Miss Ethel-Who was the old gentleman who

Miss Clara-An old bachelor friend of pape's. He was delightful.

Miss Ethel-I shouldn't think you would find a haldheaded old bachelor a very delightful companion at Nies Clara-Oh, but he was: he attracted all the flies.

A Prior Right. "Eco hero, Brown, you took that umbrella " I know I did but this umbrella belongs to Smith."
"What if it does? I stole it first."

Escape all danger from attacks of diarrhosa dysen-ry, or cholera morbus by cating Dr. Javne's Carmin-ive Balsam—an old remedy, to be sure, but as safe ad certain as ever.—4da. liked over there on that account

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Newport life just now is very agreeable

The weather is perfect, recent rains have freshened the lawns and foliage, and made driving a pleasure instead of the penance that dusty roads inflict, dinner parties take place every evening, and society is large enough to admit of hosts and hostesses leading their own lives and gathering their own set about them without danger of offence or misunderstands ing. The Casino every morning and Polo three times a week make a common meeting ground, and there is as yet no lack of talk of large or general entertainments. Mrs. James P. Kernochan, who is always ready to contribute to the gayety of the Newport season, will probably invite all her friends when her beautiful thouse, which is still in process of enlargement and embellishment, ready for occupation. At present the family are living in a small cottage on the place. Mr. J. J. Van Alen is also looked to for a house warming in his new and well-guarded fortress at Ochre Point. Mr. Van Alen's stone wall, seven feet high and completely surrounding his place, is a novel feature in the Newport landscape, where low hedges and purely ornamental fences, lean lawns, and flower beds open to the enjoyment of all, and makes it the one great lovely garden that it is. To surround an estate like Blenheim Castle or even Mr. Morton's Eliersile on the Hudson, which ex-tends over hundreds of acres, with a high wall, has a purpose and object evident enough, but as Newport at best is only a collection of villas with grounds in the highest state of cultivation, but exceedingly small, the wall of exclusion looks more English than useful or ornamental. There have been a good many important ar-

rivals at Newport during the last week. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt is established at Fair Lawn and Mrs. Maturin Livingston at Bellevue Court. Mrs. S. S. Sands, Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Edward Wharten, and Mrs. E. D. Morgan have all taken cottages, and prosent an unusual array of charming hostesses for the coming season. There are very few young girls as yet. The Misses Heckscher, Miss Fanny Tailer, and Miss Charlotte Winthrop have recently arrived from Europe, and are looking handsomer than ever after their transctlantic trip, and when August comes there will be no lack of belles flocking in to give color and brightness to the scene. Practice games of polo go briskly on, and awaken a good deal of enthusiasm among the spectators. The Westchester Club are bound to distinguish themselves this year, their captain, Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., having won five goals out of atteen at the first going off, and he had not a walkover by any means. Bar Harbor is hardly yet in full swing, al-

though the sky was never bluer, the sea more

sparkling, or the air crisper and more exhilarat-

ing than it has been during these cool July

days. The cottages are all curtained, flower

decked, and occupied, and the hotels have more than their usual number of permanent visitors. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. J. Kearny Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Iselin. Mr. and Mrs. John Kane, Mrs. Henry Sloan from New York, while Mr. and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, Mrs. George A. Robbins, Mrs. Joseph Norris and Mrs. John Taylor Johnston and their daughters, handsome Mrs. May from Washington, Mrs. Carrie Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Beavor-Webb, Mrs. Moncure Robinson from Philadelphia, and Miss Marion Biddle occupy cottages of their own, or those attached to hotels. Baron Fava and Mavroyeni Bey represent the diplomatic corps, and lead the same sensible outdoor life that they do at Lenex later on. There are also many college and one Episcopal dignitary or two from the small number that the Pan-Anglican Conference has left in their own country. Yachts are are coming and going daily, and soon there will be United States frigates and the usual irruption of young and old naval officers who, after all said and done, contribute not a little to the enjoyment of the younger part of the community in the ports where they cast anchor. Grumblers there are in plenty who look mournfully into the past and that the "age of flannels" buckboards might come again and Mount Desert retrograde to the period when a bath could not be had at any price, when people grew lean on seanty fare and cross from the absence of the common necessaries of life. The age of simplicity and starvais past, luckily for tion love the green pastures and still waters of Maine's beautiful coast; for, let old fogles say what they will, civilized man cannot live without cooks, and, although straw rides and buckboards without springs may be very romantic in their way, there is nothing the matfor those who have a prejudice in favor of the comforts to which they are accustomed at home. As for eanoeing, rocking, and other typical Bar Harbor amusements, they are as keenly enjoyed and as much indulged in as ever before. If a spice of conventionality and a flavor of decorum has crept in with the increased population, society is not a bit the worse for it, and the fault finders have only to see the bronzed faces and lithe, active figures of young matrons and maidens as they spring over the rocks, pull a boat, or paddle a cance, to feel quite sure that advanced civilization has not hurt the "dear old place" in the least, nor diminished its attractiveness.

Everything at Narragansett is much as usual. The hotels are full, the Casino liberally patronized, and there is the same free-and-easy goas-you-please atmosphere about everything and everybody that there always has been New Yorkers are rather in the minerity, but there are belies from Tennessee, Albany. Washington, Staten Island, and Indeed almost every State in the Union, in which respect the Pier is not unlike Saratoga in the olden time. The bathing beach has hitherto been remarkable for startling and eccentric costumes, but this year there is as yet no champion swimmer, and no glaringly conspicuous bathing gown. Narragansett, however, is nothing if not original in costumes, and at recent hops, or rather dances, at the Casino ladies have adopted the fashion of wearing hats-sallor hats. Gainsboroughs, with nodding plumes and even pokes, covered with resebuds, having made their appearance in the ballroom. This is a novelty not likely to be generally adopted in more fastidious localities.

The London season has taken a sudden spurt as it nears its close, and there have been several "smart functions," which, although not graced by the presence of royalty, have been none the less agreeable on that account. spite of opposition rather than permit an "unprofitable scandal." But why do Englishmen have to pay police-Among these one of the most successful was a ball given by Mrs. Adnir at the new house she has recently purchased in Maylair. Mrs. Adalr was formerly Mrs. Montgomery Ritchie, and both in her girlhood as Miss Cornella Wads worth and after her widowhood was esteemed one of New York's handsomest and most popular belles. After her second marriage she live I for many years on her husband's estates in Ireland, and now takes a prominent place is English society. Nearly all the "Americans as they are called in London, with the Minister at their head, were present at the ball in Curzon street. Of these the new Duches of Mariborough and Mr. Chauncey M. Depen seem to have carried off the chief honors. ( riesty was probably the leading motive of the close attention given to the former Mrs. Hameraley, for in point of fact there are fifty women to be seen at every l'atriarchs' and Assembly ball who are far handsomer than she is, and of those who have become Anglicized by foreign marriages and associations Lady Eandolph Churchill, Lady Mandeville, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Miss Chamberlain, or Miss Adèle Grant have a far more delicate and refined beauty. which is what the daughters of America have always been noted for. That a representative American like Mr. Depew, and one of whose so cial qualities and accomplishments his country-mon may justly be proud should be admired and appreciated in the upper stratum of English society must be a matter of satisfaction to all There is not a trace of English influence about Mr. Depew, and doubtless he is all the better